

SENATOR ELKINS

In a Strong Interview on the Silver Question.

FREE SILVER WOULD DEFAUD

The People and Benefit Hoarders of Gold.

WHOLE SUBJECT EXPLAINED

In Comprehensive Language--The Senator, as a Silver Mine Owner for Twenty Years, Has Studied the Question--Free Coinage Without International Agreement Would Destroy the Credit of the Country--Congress Cannot Create Values--The Workingman Would Be the Worst Sufferer--The Silver Fallacy Completely Exposed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ELKINS, W. Va., June 24.--Senator Elkins, seen at Halleburat, his country home, was asked what he thought of the St. Louis nominations and platform. He replied that he would not change anything that was done there; that everything was entirely satisfactory, and that he feels the best ticket was put in the field that could be, as well as the best platform made, that could have been made.

"Have you any apprehensions about the result of the ticket?"

"None in the world."

"Don't you think that the silver question will draw away a great many Republicans?"

"I think it will take from the party some Republicans, but draw as many sound-money Democrats to take their places."

"What have you to say on the subject of silver? It is understood generally that you lived in the west and had some experience in silver mines."

The senator replied that he had been for many years interested in silver mining, and had made the question of silver and its uses an money a study for more than twenty years. Naturally, being a producer of silver, he said, he desired as much as any one that it should be made valuable and have the largest possible use as money. But, the senator said, he did not want the use to go so far as to destroy the soundness and stability of the currency of the country, now the best in the world.

"Mr. Senator, what is your notion about the demonetization of silver in 1876?"

The senator replied: "I do not think that has anything to do with the present depreciation of silver. I think it is what is known as the demonetization act that has not been passed, our silver troubles now would be even more acute than they are. By this I mean that we would have before this reached a point where we could not make use of all the silver that would have been brought to us for coinage. Notwithstanding what is known as silver demonetization, we can keep its value equal to gold. From 1872 to 1873, the date of the act demonetizing silver, there had been coined only about 145,000,000 silver dollars. Since 1873, in twenty-three years, we have coined over five hundred millions of silver dollars. This doesn't appear like hostility to silver or striking it down. How could we with safety have coined more? We can't increase the use of silver and paper unless we increase our gold reserve."

Should be a Limit.

"Why should Congress limit the use of silver as money?"

"Because there is too much silver. Under the constitution Congress has power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This means that Congress has the right to limit the coinage of other gold or silver whenever it is deemed expedient. The trouble is that silver in recent years, especially since its demonetization by European governments and the large production throughout the world, has been too plentiful to permit all of it to be coined that may be brought to our mints from Europe and from our own mines. There can be too much of anything to use it all profitably. We have now fifteen hundred millions of money, about \$25 per capita. More silver and paper money are not needed. We do need more of the money that is outside of the money function."

"What have you to say about cheap money?"

"There is nothing in cheap money," replied the senator. "Cheap money does not mean anything. All money should be the best money, particularly for the wage-earners and people dependent upon labor for means of livelihood. The trouble is that silver is not worth in the markets of the world more than fifty-one or fifty-two cents on the dollar or per ounce. Ten years ago it was worth one hundred cents, and about twenty-four years ago it sold at a premium. These changes have been brought about by the over-supply of silver which has been enormous."

"The silver sentiment which is now so rampant in the country is founded on an effort, wish, or desire of certain people, especially those who are creditors, to try to get money to discharge their debts. They think that free silver would make money more abundant and more easily obtained. If we had twice as much silver, or ten times as much silver, and used it as money, it would be just as difficult to get as gold. It could not be had for nothing. In order to get silver, then a man would have to part with property, just the same as now, and he would require a great deal of silver before parting with his property."

The Real Question.

"The question reduces itself to this: That no government in the world has ever been able by legislation to create values or sentiment. If the United States by an act of Congress can make an ounce of silver worth a dollar, why can't it make it worth fifty cents or ten cents as compared with gold and it can be bought for fifty cents, then the government could make the silver ounce or dollar worth two or five dollars. If the principle is admitted that by legislation values can be created then we have the solution of the problem of uniting poverty with wealth. We might as well legislate at once to make everybody rich. If the silver producer or owner of European silver can take his silver to the mint and have it made into dollars as good as gold when it is only worth fifty cents, why not allow the iron and copper miner the same privilege, why not legislate to make a cent worth of silver, lead, zinc or copper a dollar; why not legislate to make a ton of coal worth ten dollars at the mine, or a bushel of wheat worth

two dollars? The fact is that whenever there is more silver than is needed for money, Congress should stop its coinage. If there should suddenly be found a mountain of gold, surely Congress would not permit the parties owning it to take it to the mints and make money out of all of it as fast as it could be coined. Congress in such a case would have to limit the amount of gold to be coined, just as it limits the amount of silver.

"Congress tried to legislate to uphold the value of silver by buying first two million ounces a month and afterwards four million ounces. But in the face of the act of Congress to purchase four million ounces per month, silver constantly declined, and would decline if we bought ten million ounces a month, simply because Congress cannot create value, or, beyond a reasonable amount, invest a commodity with value when this value is not recognized in the commercial world. If Congress can legislate so that silver shall have more value at the wish of the silver mine-owner, why not legislate that wheat and corn and all other products shall have more value?"

Effect of Free Silver.

"What would be the effect of free silver?"

"The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone would drive the six hundred millions of gold now in use, out of circulation," said the senator, "because bankers and everyone else would board gold. This would lead to a tremendous contraction, and to such a panic as the country has never known. Of all the evils that have beset this country or any other, a fluctuating currency is the greatest, and of all persons most interested in a sound currency is the laboring man. He wants his savings to be stable and certain. If he is working for a dollar a day, he wants at the end of thirty days to receive money worth \$30, and not worth only \$15. It would be hard on the people who, by thrift, economy and hard work have accumulated savings and put them in the savings bank in gold or its equivalent, to have these same savings paid back to them in money worth only half as much as the money they deposited."

"What is the cause of the free silver movement?"

"The present silver movement is simply an effort to get something for nothing, which is reversing the laws of creation; to create values where they do not exist. This cannot be done; it is impossible. It never has been done."

"It is estimated that the banks, trust companies, building associations, and other similar institutions have more than five thousand millions of money belonging to the people, money as good as gold. Now, if we had free silver all this vast sum would be paid back to the people in silver worth fifty cents on the dollar. The people would suffer a loss of one-half their money."

The bankers and institutions would pay in silver, and make what the people lose. You are free silver would defraud the people and help the bankers. But this would not be the only evil that would follow; there would be many others. The credit of the country would be destroyed. We could not borrow money at home or abroad to build railroads, open mines, and build factories. We have been suffering from business depression for nearly four years. This would go on. Our state as well as others would suffer. The evils of free silver would be greater than those of free trade."

A Simple Question.

"Senator Elkins, you say values cannot be created by law; then how is it that fifty cents worth of silver is now worth, when coined, a dollar, and passes for a dollar, equal with gold?"

"The answer is simple enough," said the senator. "Just so long as the government is able to redeem silver and paper in gold, just so long both a silver and a paper dollar will be worth a dollar in gold, although the silver dollar is not worth intrinsically more than a cent, and the silver dollar intrinsically more than fifty cents. But let the government fail to redeem in gold, then silver and paper dollars fall in value and fluctuate from day to day according to the confidence of the people in the government that it will some day make both as good as gold."

To further illustrate, just so long as a business man can pay his notes, and it is known he has at all times property on hand worth several times the amount of his outstanding notes, just so long will these notes be good as the money he promised to pay; but if a man should negotiate his notes for a greater amount than he is able to pay or than he has property to back, then his notes become of little or no value."

There is no more logic or justice in allowing the government to coin or make into legal-tender silver dollars all the silver that may be brought to the mints from Europe and here and expect these silver dollars to be good and pass as money, without a proper gold reserve, than to expect a man to be able to negotiate and get money on the notes he can sit down and write out without having property or money on hand to pay his notes."

"Free and unlimited are not good words in legislation. They are dangerous."

"Mr. Senator, what does 'free and unlimited coinage of silver' mean?"

"It means that sixteen ounces of silver now worth fifty-one or fifty-two cents per ounce in the markets of the world should by a law permitting free coinage of all silver be made equal in value to one ounce of gold, worth in the same markets about \$16. For instance, one ounce of gold, with its fineness and standard weight \$15.60. Sixteen ounces of silver will value \$15.60 in silver dollars. Now, the value or price of sixteen ounces of silver to-day in the markets is \$9.94."

"If we had a free coinage law the profit on coining this silver would be exactly \$5.66, which a man would make on an investment of \$9.94, or a profit of 57 per cent on the silver mine-owner or the owner of silver in Europe."

Would be Unfair.

"If we pass a free silver law this is just what will happen. Would it be just or fair? It would be an outrageous discrimination in favor of miners of silver and owners of European silver. Why treat the silver miner or the owner of the miners of lead, copper, zinc, iron, or the farmer? When the states constituting the Latin Union discarded silver, the result was that it ceased to be used for purposes of money and in Europe generally is now being sold for what it will bring in the markets as a commodity."

It is estimated that in Europe alone there is one thousand millions of silver dollars not in use. If we had free coinage of silver, the people owning this silver would bring it to the United States mints by the ship-load and have it coined into American legal-tender silver dollars, and on every ounce of silver the owner would make from fifty-eight to fifty cents profit."

"What suggestions have you to make to the people of our state in view of this silver movement?"

"The people of West Virginia now enjoy high credit throughout the country; the state has no debt; there have been no bank failures. We are looked upon as sound-money people, and we should therefore be careful to maintain the good opinion the country has of us. Our people should beware of this free silver movement; it will pass

away just as greenback and all such movements have heretofore."

"In 1902 the people of the whole country were deceived and persuaded into trying free trade, and we all know with the most disastrous results. The Democratic party having failed in its first effort, they now turn to free silver, hoping to win the favor of the people by it; but free silver is a worse delusion than free trade. One thing is true, and has remained true through all history--prices and values are made and generally regulated by supply and demand and the will of the buyer and seller, and never by law. It is simply impossible as long as human government is just to declare by law what property is worth or its value in the markets."

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Declare Against Free Silver--Whitney and Hill Chained--The Sound Money Plank Almost the Same as that in the Republican Platform.

SARATOGA, June 24.--While the number of people in attendance upon the Democratic state convention to-day was smaller than usual, there was in the last few hours a marked coalescing of interest in the money question. This was due to the aggressiveness of the free silver wing of the party. The convention was called to order by State Chairman Hinesley, who introduced John Boyd Thacher as temporary chairman.

In the course of his speech on assuming the chair Mr. Thacher said:

"It is the duty of the Democracy in the present crisis to clearly speak on the financial question. Neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interest of those who own silver bullion should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path."

During the call of the roll of delegates there was enthusiasm and great interest when the name of William C. Whitney was reached, and a demonstration of almost equal fervor greeted the name of David B. Hill a few minutes later.

The committee on credentials reported in favor of the sitting delegates in every case, and upon the report being adopted, the State committee, under King, and the Wayne county delegates walked out of the convention amid hisses from the delegates.

The platform adopted declares that the decline in the commercial value of silver has brought about a disparity between that metal and gold which can only be adjusted with gold coinage, and that the government, until an international agreement can be reached, the platform declares for the maintenance of the existing gold standard.

Following is the important part of the financial plank:

1. We favor gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed as a permanent financial policy to gold mono-metalism on one hand, or to silver mono-metalism on the other hand. The pledge contained in the repeal of the Sherman law, which repeal was passed by a Democratic congress and approved by a Democratic President, should be faithfully carried out, wherein it was declared that 'the redemption of government bonds should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bi-metalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

"We believe that such bi-metalism to which the nation is solemnly pledged, can only be secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world."

"Neither this country nor any country, independent and alone, is able to maintain it and it would be folly to attempt it. Being so convinced, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the co-operation of other great nations."

"We declare our belief that any attempt on the part of the United States alone to enter upon the experiment of free silver coinage would not only prove disastrous to our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the redemption of international bi-metalism. Until international co-operation by which bi-metalism can be secured to which all our efforts as a government and as a people should be in good faith directed--we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public debt, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold."

The following delegates, and alternates at large to attend the national Democratic convention, were elected: Delegates--David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Rowell P. Flower and Frederick R. Couderc.

Alternates--Robert Earl, S. M. Wood, Jacob A. Canton, William Purcell.

The convention declined to name its electors, has not put itself on record on any state issue and has left the selection of a state committee until the next convention.

These things have all been done at the instance of the leaders and with the avowed purpose of placing the party in such a position that no matter what the platform of the national party is, it can be supported by the electors and the party in the state.

FIGHT WAS A DRAW.

Corbett Fails to Knock Out Sharkey in San Francisco--Stopped by the Police.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.--That San Franciscoans have lost none of their old time interest in Corbett received ample demonstration to-night when the crowd began to assemble to witness the fourth round bout between the champion and Tom Sharkey. Ten thousand people were present.

The evening's entertainment commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, and after preliminary bouts Corbett and Sharkey stepped into the ring at 10:40. Corbett was seconded by Billy Delaney and George Green. Sharkey's seconds were Tom McGrath and Danny Needham. Frank Carr was chosen as referee.

Round One--Corbett assumed the aggressive from the start and landed on jaw with left. In a mix-up Corbett landed with left and followed with right. Round Two--Sharkey landed light left on jaw and followed with right. Corbett dodged heavy swings and landed on Sharkey's face with left. A clinch followed. Corbett followed Sharkey. Sharkey landed heavily with right on Corbett's face. Sharkey landed left on Corbett's jaw. Round closed in Corbett's favor.

Third round--Sharkey rushed at Corbett. Corbett dodged and Sharkey clinched. Sharkey landed a heavy left hand on Corbett's ribs. Corbett landed right on jaw and followed with left. Corbett landed heavy right and landed on Sharkey's jaw and Sharkey clinched to avoid punishment.

The police stopped the fight in the fourth round.

During the two last rounds, Sharkey was the aggressor and Corbett was forced to clinch to keep the action from flying. He was the opinion of all who saw the fight that Sharkey more than held his own and was the fresher of the two at the end of the contest. It is practically a victory for Sharkey, who had to be held by the police to keep him from going at Corbett. Sharkey would have fought to a finish for 10,000 a side.

MCLEAN'S COUP.

The Willy Cincinnati Boss Bags the Honor.

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

On a Free Silver Platform--That is the Main Result of the Ohio State Democratic Convention--Campbell was 'Too Conservative' to Suit the Populist Element--The Silver Men Had It All Their Own Way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24.--The Democratic state convention concluded to-night, after being in session continuously all day.

It was primarily a silver convention and secondarily the budding of a boom for John R. McLean for the presidential nomination at Chicago.

Of the 673 delegates, 542 voted for free silver and 618 for McLean. Three men were mentioned by the delegates as Ohio's favorite for the Chicago nomination--McLean, Campbell and Bookwalter. Ex-Governor Campbell had been a favorite until the silver tidal wave struck the state, but he was considered too conservative on the silver question.

When ex-Governor Campbell and his friends arrived here and found the sentiment drifting for McLean or Bookwalter, they supported the former, defeating Bookwalter in a hot fight for delegate and thus ending the Bookwalter boom for President and leaving the field so far as Ohio is concerned to McLean with the unit rule annexed. There were at first two opposing movements, one to instruct for Campbell and the other to instruct for Bookwalter. The McLean men worked hard to prevent instructions for anyone and their next movement was to keep rivals from being selected as delegates. They had their way in the preliminary work of the district and committee meetings yesterday and to-day. To-night the McLean boom for President is no longer under cover. It is currently reported that Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and others outside of the state are in the McLean movement.

John R. McLean is proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and has been advocating free silver for years in his paper. L. E. Holden is proprietor of the Morning Plaindealer and the Evening Post at Cleveland, and has also been an ardent advocate of free silver. General E. B. Finley, while in Congress, was as ardent a silver man as General A. J. Warner, who presided over the convention. The champion of free silver in the state in recent years has been Allen W. Thurman, who kept up a silver organization in Ohio when that election was in the minority with the Democratic conventions. He is a son of the late Allen G. Thurman, who ran on the ticket with President Cleveland in 1888 and was for twelve years senator from Ohio. The fathers of Thurman and McLean were bitter political enemies during their lives and the sons never got together until the present silver campaign.

The keynote of the convention was silver. On that issue all the nominations were based. Neither the temporary nor the permanent chairman nor any others referred to anything else in their speeches and the platform covers only that one issue.

Following is the ticket nominated:

Electors-at-large, T. E. Powell and Charles S. Fleischer.

Secretary of State, Chilton A. White.

Judge of the Supreme Court, E. J. Blandin.

Dairy and Food Commissioner, Patrick McKeen.

Board of Public Works, William Beaumont.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24.--It was after 10 o'clock when the Democratic state convention was called to order by Chairman M. A. Smalley. During the morning members of the committee on resolutions were working on the phraseology of their own resolution.

The state central committee was reorganized with W. W. Durbin, of Kenton, as chairman and John A. Dule, of Cincinnati, as secretary, both original radical free silver men. Temporary Chairman Taylor has been a radical silver leader in the state while General A. J. Warner, the permanent chairman, was a pioneer free silver man in Congress and has been president of the American Bi-metallic League ever since its organization in 1889.

The temporary organization was announced and Colonel W. A. Taylor, the temporary chairman, read his speech.

In a lengthy key-note speech he did not refer to anything except the silver question.

"There is but one great issue," he said, "before the American people, compared with which all other issues are bare as mole hills to a mountain, and that is the issue between the American people and the allied money power of the world. Whether the metallic basis of our currency, which is so compressed by the few to the detriment, debasement and enslavement of the many, or whether the products of our mines shall be used to break the fetters that have closed up the channels of commerce, until our harvests have become almost a mockery intensified by their plentifulty."

After Colonel Taylor had finished, Reuben Turner, of Tuscarawas county, was recognized. He threw the convention into a turmoil of hisses and derisive shouts, by saying: "Looking down on this convention is that arch traitor, that fiendish Arnold of the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland."

After the report of the committee on permanent organization, General A. J. Warner was escorted to the chair as the presiding officer and was received with an ovation. His speech was interrupted continuously by applause.

After the report on credentials was adopted without opposition, the majority report on resolutions was presented.

It asserts that "We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration of this government."

Independent of other nations, the basis of our currency shall be gold and silver in standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact unity existing prior to 1873, each silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold coin, for all debts and dues, public and private."

"The delegates at large are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution by the national Democratic convention, to be held at Chicago July 7 and to vote only for candidates for President and vice President who are known to be in full accord therewith; and to accomplish these ends to cast the votes from the state of Ohio as a unit, as a majority may determine."

The gold men moved to strike out the

unit rule instructions, but were voted down by viva voce vote amid much disorder.

J. C. Patterson, of Dayton, presented a minority report, in which no reference was made to the financial question was made. The minority report was promptly defeated. A call of the counties on the adoption of the majority report resulted yeas 542; nays 128.

For the four delegates at large to the Chicago convention, the names of Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus; E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus; J. W. Bookwalter, of Springfield; L. E. Holden, of Cleveland; John Conwell, of Cadiz; John R. McLean, of Cincinnati; Charles P. Salen, of Cleveland, were presented, and Messrs. McLean, Thurman, Finley and Holden were elected. Campbell got four votes.

For secretary of state, the names of Arthur A. Brown, of Cincinnati; S. B. Yoder, of Lima and Chilton A. White, of Georgetown, were presented, the ballot resulting: Brown, 72; Yoder, 236; White, 341. White was declared the nominee after a brief disorder.

E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, was nominated for judge of the supreme court. After 5 p. m., the convention adjourned, having been in session continuously seven hours.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

The Populist Element in the Saddle, Shively Heads the Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.--The Democratic convention met in Tomlinson hall at 10 o'clock this morning. It was the largest political assemblage in the state in recent years and comprised 1,747 delegates. At least 75 per cent of the delegates represented the ultra-free silver wing of the party.

Robert C. Bell, of Allen county, was unanimously chosen president of the convention and addressed the gathering. He was frequently applauded and when he finished, the committee on credentials reported it favored the free silver contestants in the majority of cases.

A minority report was filed by the gold advocates. The platform reaffirms adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine of bi-metalism and therefore demands the immediate restoration of both silver and gold as primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1 with the gold coinage of Great Britain or any other foreign power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. It opposes the redemption and final cancellation of United States notes (greenbacks) or any other notes or certificates issued by the government, and demands a sufficient volume of money, gold, silver and paper to meet the requirements of our ever-growing population and the constant increase of our productive industry; protests against the increase of our public debt by the issuance of interest-bearing bonds; demands that obligations of the government of every form be paid and be redeemed in conformity with the laws under which they were issued, in coin, gold and silver, at the option of the government of the United States, and not at the option of the creditor, and commands Governor Matthews for the presidential nomination.

Senator Turpin then addressed the convention in favor of free silver. A debate then made for Bynum and a scene of confusion followed, but finally by a two-thirds vote the convention decided to hear Mr. Bynum and he was escorted to the platform. At the conclusion of his speech nominations were declared in order.

The names of Benjamin F. Shively and Gilbert F. Shanklin were proposed for governor. Mr. Shanklin arose and said he was not a candidate and seconded the nomination of Mr. Shively. Mr. Bynum named George W. Cooper for governor.

Ex-Congressman Shively was nominated for governor on the first ballot and John C. Lawler was named for lieutenant governor.

Are for McLean.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.--The Democrats of the Third Ohio district to-night elected Peter Schwab, of Hamilton, and J. C. Patterson, of Dayton, as delegates to the Chicago convention. While both are gold men, they favor John R. McLean for President.

A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

Marriage of the Daughter of General Manager Burt to Dr. Blinbaugh a Society Event.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 24.--To-night at 8:30 o'clock there was solemnized in Trinity P. E. church, one of the most elaborate and fashionable weddings in which Parkersburg society has ever participated.

At that hour Miss Baby Neys Burt, bride, the wife of Dr. Charles Braxton Blinbaugh.

Shortly before 8:30 this evening the bride party left the paternal and magnificent home of General Manager Burt for Trinity church. The bride and groom, together with Mr. and Mrs. Burt, were driven in the coach, by Hackney cabs. The coach, harness and horses were liberally decorated with flowers. Mrs. Burt's French butler was the train bearer.

The church was profusely decorated and trimmed with bride's roses, white carnations and smilax.

The choir entered the church singing as a processional hymn, "O, Perfect Love."

The bride entered the church on the arm of her father and marched up the aisle to the duet strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, which were played on the deep-toned pipe organ, and by the few to the detriment, debasement and enslavement of the many, or whether the products of our mines shall be used to break the fetters that have closed up the channels of commerce, until our harvests have become almost a mockery intensified by their plentifulty."

After Colonel Taylor had finished, Reuben Turner, of Tuscarawas county, was recognized. He threw the convention into a turmoil of hisses and derisive shouts, by saying: "Looking down on this convention is that arch traitor, that fiendish Arnold of the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland."

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A CRACKAJACK

Was Last Night's Demonstration and Ratification.

REPUBLICANS OF WHEELING

Fill the Grand Opera House to Its Full Capacity.

CONGRESSMAN DANFORD'S TALK

Was an Able Exposition of the Currency Question--The Fallacy of the Free Silver Heresy--Hon. A. G. Dayton, too, Makes an Able Speech on the Issues of the Campaign--The Other Speakers were Messrs. Dwyer, Hart, Atkinson, Whitaker and Jones--Enthusiasm was the Feature of the Evening--There was Magic in the Name, "McKinley."

The Republicans of Wheeling whooped 'er up in glorious style last night. The ratification meeting at the Grand Opera House was an occasion to be remembered. The house was filled to its capacity with a crowd of intelligent voters, among whom were noticed many of the Democrats who have already come out, without concealment, for the nominees of the St. Louis convention, who are conceded to represent the American idea of protection and honest money as wholly and completely as the Democracy is going to represent free trade and free coinage of silver at a disastrous ratio.

The enthusiasm that marked the meeting was a feature. The mention of the magic name of "McKinley" by the several speakers was invariably greeted with the heartiest of enthusiasm by the crowd. Sentiments for honest money and a tariff that will protect the workmen of